DIVES AND LAZARUS.

The Way the Rich Help the Poor.

VISITS OF VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Ead and Thrilling Stories of the Destitution of the Decent Poor.

EXAMPLES OF PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

The story of the destitution of the city, as given m the HERALD of to-day, has two distinctive phases that are worthy the attention of the thoughtful reader. On one side are portrayed, from actual observation, the sufferings of the povertystricken, who have hidden their dire condition they have nearly grasped the cold hand of death, and have only been ressued from an untimely end by starvation by some accidental cause that rendered necessary the putting forth of the helping hand. On the other side is the cheering and encouraging sight of ladies who have left elegant homes, abounding with luxury and plenty, to personally visit those of their fellow creatures less fortunately situated. and, with the tender thoughtfulness of women gladden gently and kindly many a sad heart that was nigh unto breaking because no one cared for it.

THE SOUP KITCHENS.

The administration of soup at the twelve kitchens in the charge of Mr. Charles Ranhoffer, chef to Delmonico, is now very well systematized, and every detail is perfected for the good of the indigent. About 13,000 persons were yesterday fur-nished with soup made of beef and rice and lentils. To-day a good mutton broth will be served tils. To-day a good mutton broth will be served up to every person who desires it at ten and at iour o'clock; and at nearly all of the kitchens bread will also be lurnished, as our citizens are doing their utmost to help the good work inaugurated by the kitchens by sending a plential supply of bread to many of the places where soup is distributed. The present mild weather has had a very beneficial effect for the poor, and those people who have no money for fuel to cook food, even if they had any food, find it very comfortable to be able to get as much hot soup as they can drink. No one is turned away empty-handed, and in only a few cases where ablebodied impostors have tried the repeating dodge have they been dismissed with orders not to come again. Two thousand gallons of soup are now aligh distributed, and it being in every case of the best quality that can be made the cry is still for "more."

PICTURES OF POVERTY.

Four Thousand Garments Given to the Poor-Three Thousand Destitute Families Supplied with Groceries at Their Homes—A Dying Englishman Longing for Home—A Little Housekeeper—Dying in His Chair-A Dismal Prospect and a More Dismal Reality-Subjects for Womanly Sympathy. St. John's chapel was all alive yesterday with

pretty, happy faces and with old, careworn and wrinkled ones. There was many a poor soul there who received for the first time kind and en-couraging words from the lips of the rich. There was many a richly dressed woman there who was for the first time brought face to face with the terrible struggle for life which is being waged day by day by the miserable. It seemed as though all the "upper ten thousand" had suddenly joined in sing-ing these lines—

Let us pause in life's pleasures and count its many tears, While we all sup sorrow with the poor, and that they had then stolen softly to the doors of the Guild, and, with all the angel in woman uppermost, were endeavoring in a silent and unob trusive way to play the part of Sisters of Mercy. Many of these ladies have been admired for their beauty and their rich toilets in grand balls and retes in town and country; but they could never have looked so enchantingly beautiful as when in their simple dresses they came to mingle among the unfortunate and furnish food, clothing and money to those of nearly every creed, race and color among the poor.

Let those who coolly shrug their shoulders at

what they term the "exaggerated accounts" of the destitution that now reigns in the city read the following reports of volunteer visitors, each one chosen carelessly from scores, and then turn lightly away from all this misery about us if they can. And, first of all, let them pause to consider John's Guild

FOUR THOUSAND GARMENTS within the past two weeks and that these have plothed over 1,100 men, women and children who eise must have suffered terribly, notwithstanding this providentially mild winter. Within these same two weeks last past the volunteer visitors of the Guild have called upon and relieved at their homes 3,000 tamilies. Countless visitations have been made, as well to localities where false addresses were given, some lady visitors reporting as many as twenty such from their list in a single day. And before we give the experiences of these visitors it will be well to mention a case of especial interest to Englishmen, who, if they have hearts to feel for the misfortunes of their countrymen, will, before another steamer

sails, have generously aided

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE, Richard Stoaks, dying of consumption. He was formerly a shipchandler at Pool, in Dorsetshire, and came to this country, where he had been lured by the golden prospects held out to him by those interested in Canadian immigration. He found out his error too late, and went from Quebec to Detroit, where he had acquaintances. The rigors of the climate brought on a "quick consumption," and when he found himself declaiming rapidly there arose in his bresst a longing to get home before he died. He had left a wife and two children in his native village, from whom he has had no tidings for weeks. He arrived in New York with \$18 in currency, and expected to get aid from irlends were not to be lound, and he went to the British Consul, who said he could give him no aid. Then he applied to the st. George's Society, which gave him fifty cents. While he waited his \$18 was swallowed by the expense of living from day to day. He came to the Guild that might a poor, wornout, feeble "fuckle of bones," with white, sunken cheeks and laded, longing eyes. He said huskily, "I don't know how it is; I tried to get into the hospital, but I have a wife and little children at home. It may be foolish, but I should like to see them once more before I go away forever, and I am dying." He glanced sadly enough at the writer, as he continued doubtiniy—"I suppose every one would rather die at home than in a strange land and among strangers."

He was given a sapply of food and a promise that, if English hearts were not callous to all feeling, he would sail by Tuesday's steamer for "Merry England."

THE LITTLE HOUSEKEEPER.

"Mrs. Albert Hendricks, of No. 62 West Fittieth street, consists of a father, mother and six children. The oldest child is tweive and the mother has been for a long time out of work, and the mother has been confined until quite recently in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. She is now idiotic. The oldest child, a little girl, works out, receiving \$6 a month; the second eidest takes care of the house (which she keeps very neat and clean) and of her little brothers and sixters and clean) and of her little brothers and sixters and clean) and of her little brothers and sixters and clean and her poor idiotic by those interested in Canadian immigrafound out his error too late, and went from Quebec to Detroit, where

painter is now unable to get employment, and the steptather at this juncture proposes to turn out fresco painters, daugnters, babies and all.

An impoverished millings.

Mrs. Hudson, at No. 141 East Twelfth street, has living with her a mother and one child. She was visited by Mrs.

—. Mrs. Hudson is in delicate health and her mother is suffering from acute rheumatism. They have hitherto occupied a suit of elegantly furnished rooms, and in these Mrs. Hudson carried on her business as a miliner, till, in the panic, her customers, one after another, deserted her, and the furniture began to disappear, piece by piece, and now only a lew articles are left, and these the poor woman went forth to selt yesterday to obtain money to buy food.

Dying in his chairs.

The same visitor found a sad case of destitution at No. 43e East Sixth street, where a Mr. Volk is dying of consumption. He cannot lie on the bed, and sits, almost a skeleton, on a hard wooden chair. The mother has but lately given birth to a baby, and, from lack of proper nourishment, is now in a critical condition. There are in all four children. They were without lood. It is hoped some kind person will send to Mr. Volk a comfortable chair, in which the poor man may at least find an easier death.

A FATHER'S DEVICE TO KEEP HIS LITTLE ONES

is hoped some kind person will send to Mr. Volk a comfortable chair, in which the poor man may at least find an easier death.

A PATHER'S DEVICE TO KEEP HIS LITTLE ONES WARM.

Mr. Hodson, a vounteer visitor, reports the following distressing facts:—There is a family living at No. 237 West Thirteenth street. They live in a dirty back basement in the rear building. The father's name is Ford and he is a widower. He has three little children—two boys and one girl—the cloest being nine years old. Before the panic he was a metal worker at Richards' foundry. When the foundry was sold he was thrown out of employment, and he has been unable to obtain work at any time since. The little girl has gone out with a hasket to beg daily. Often she supplemented the scanty supply by fragingents taken from garbage barrels. The food thus obtained was often unfit for dogs. The fire was made from chips, cinders and garbage. At night the father slept on his back on an old lounge, holding his three children in his arms and on his breast, and spreading over them his tattered coat. In this way he enueavored to keep them warm, and was tolerably successful, save on one cold night, a month ago, when one was "frostbitten."

A SUBJECT FOR WOMANLY SYMPATHY

At No. 134 Mott street, on the second floor, there

see on one coid night, a month ago, when one was "frosthten."

A SUBJECT FOR WOMANLY SYMPATHY
At No. 134 Mott street, on the second floor, there lives a poor young mother. She is only twenty-three. She has a little daughter three years old, and a husband who is out of work, and whom all the neighbors praise as an industrious, sober man. This poor woman is about to be confined, and the only furniture in the room is an old bureau and two chairs; no bedstead, and the only bedding a straw mattress, without any covering whatever. Her food had been furnished her for several days by neighbors almost as poor as herself. She had darely enough clothes to cover her person, and was shocless and stockingless. Miss Upham, the volunteer visitor of the Guild who found her, procured for her coal, oil, food and other immediate necessaries, leaving much to be done.

NOT EVEN A BANDAGE FOR BABY.

We have seen in the preceding story how bleak are the prospects of the innocent unborn who is about to see light in an empty garret. Turning from that picture we are confronted by one still more pitiul. Early yesterday morning information was received at the office of the Guild that a young wife, scarcely twenty years old, had given birth to a child at her room, in a South Fitth avenue tenement, and that she was so destitute as to be without even a bandage in which to wrap her new born babe. The visitor who brought the message at once returned with Dr. Thoms, who was in the office at the time and volunteered his services. Mrs. Cowan, a volunteer visitor, immediately selected from the wardrobe such articles of clothing as were necessary for mother had child, and in a few minutes was engaged in clothing the little mite of humanity with that perfect frenzy of delight which only a woman who has obtained possession of a living doil can ever experience.

RESULT OF MRS. WORSTELL'S VISIT TO THE GROCERS.

rience. SULT OF MRS. WORSTELL'S VISIT TO THE GROCERS. Yesterday Mrs. Worstell made a visit to the cers of the west side of the city. Mr. F. B. T. ber (of H. K. Thurber & Co.) and Mr. Clapp (of terson & Clapp) volunteered to accompany her, and she was kindly furnished a carriage free of charge by Mr. Samuel C. Mott, of No. 119 West Twenty-third street. The following are the fruits

charge by Mr. Samuel C. Mott, of No. 15 West
Twenty-third street. The following are the fruit
of the day's visits:—
H. Seymour & Co., butter, &c.
Hunter, Walton & Co., box cheese.
A. C. Little & Co., tub of lard.
Caverly, Stege & Co., twenty-five dozen eggs.
Patterson, Clapp & Co., five cases mazola.
C. T. Smith, one barrel of potatoes.
James G. Powers & Co., groceries.
Kotho & Stemmerman, barrel of flour.
A. G. Conant & Co., ten pounds of sago.
McLarren & Raynor, provisions.
Parker & Perrine, provisions.
J. T. Wilson & Co., groceries.
Underhill & Stewart, bushel of beans.
George C. Parker, fitty pounds of smoked beef.
Totten, Cather & Co., provisions.
Horton, Clark & Co., bag of meal.
B. F. Randolph & Co., bag of meal.
J. Romer & Co., bag of meal.
J. Romer & Co., bag of meal.
McDowell & Dickinson, barrel of hominy.
Baker & Clark, provisions.

Baker & Clark, provisions. George C. McEwen & Co., two bags of meal. Baker & Co., seventy pounds of peaches. John G. H. Ahrens, one demijohn sherry wine (for the sick).
A riend, one box of corn starch.

| | THE RELIEF FUND. |
|---|--|
| | Donations for the poor received by the Herald and not previously acknowledged:— Une Patriote, for Joseph Rosier, named in the Herald of Feb. 26 |
| | Total\$28 10 |
| 1 | Howard Relief Committee. To the Editor of the Herald:— |

We have to report the result of our last week's relief, from February 22 to date:-

number of worthy poor men, women and children Any persons having clothing they do not want any persons having clothing they do not want may send it to No. 49 Leonard street, where it will be given to only worthy people who are very much in need of garments to cover their naked-ness. Respectfully yours, 3. D. WILLIAMSON, Chairman Executive Committee.

St. John's Guild and the Downtown

The following additional contributions were received yesterday by Rev. Alvah Wiswall for the poor of the Fifth and Eighth wards, and handed to the Almoner of the Guild, Mr. Henry C. De Witt:-Those desiring to visit the office of the Guild will remember that it is in the school buildings attachen to St. John's chapel. Varick street, between

| margar and | | |
|--|--------|----|
| For the needy from sympathy | . \$5 | 00 |
| Cash | | 00 |
| | | |
| F. P. E | | 00 |
| Through poor box, Earle's Hotel | | 00 |
| J. L | . 25 | 00 |
| J. K. D., for the little bunchback of Mrs. | | |
| Milaw's, with love to him | | 00 |
| Little mite | | 00 |
| A iriend | | 36 |
| A friend of the poor | | 00 |
| A iriend of the poor | | |
| S. Wagstaff | | 00 |
| J. H | | 00 |
| M. M. Muldeaur | 5 | 00 |
| J. A. B | 5 | 00 |
| Anonymous | 10 | 00 |
| S. W. C | 10 | 00 |
| Cash, through Mrs. Worstell | 1 | 00 |
| Total | \$87 | 36 |
| Previously acknowledged | 6,975 | |
| Grand total | 27 049 | ne |

Street, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions.

Wayside Home, 405 West Twenty-kinte Street.

To fire Editor of the Herald:

I have read with deep interest the thrilling accounts of destitution in the lower parts of the city, and as one of the volunteer visitors of the St. John's Guid for the upper part of the city I desire to say that I, too, have witnessed seenes of poverty which it would be impossible for me to describe. Frominent among the cases of actual starvation and destitution and one well worthy of sympathy and restoration is that of Mrs. Nichols, No. 382 West Fifty-second street, first floor, rear house, confined to her bed and in last stages of consumption. By the bedside of this poor, unfortunate woman was the son, six years of age, and he, too, suffering and bind. At the foot of the bed sat her husband, suffering excruciating pain and with swelled limbs from rheumatism. And the daughter, being the only one to assast and comfort her afflicted parents, was a mere child of cheesual and transpance and confinement with her afflicted parents.

I soon found what was requised the firm of the firm and the firm of the case was soon reported of Mr. Caswell, our esteement friend. Of the firm

of Caswell, Hazard & Co., druggists, who supplied them with what was required in their line. Mr. W. Sommer, Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, kindly supplied them in beef. Mr. Walker, Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, grocer, instantly supplied Mrs. Nichols with groceries, which were all promptly delivered and the tamily were overwhelmed with happiness.

To the thousands of sympathizing hearts in this city "go thou and do likewise."

HENRY KING.

THE CHARITY EXHIBIT.

The following information is derived from re ports of charitable and other institutions yesterday received at this office :-Total receipts..... . \$14.672 90 Total receipts..... Paid salaries, servants, &c...... Expended in relief and rent.... \$1,150 00 Total disbursements. \$6,250 00
Number of immates in Home. 26
Labers' Depositions, 876 Broadway, ron 1873.
Received from city. \$1,000 00
Received from other sources, in cluding balance from 1872. 8,855 00 Total receipts..... . \$9,855 00 Paid tor salaries. \$562 00 Paid other expenses. 9.273 62 Total disbursements. \$9,855 62

This society gives no other charity than work for poor women, who are paid a liberal remuneration for the same. Relief of this character is given to persons of all denominations.

SEVENTH WARD.

Donations to the Poor by Residents of NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD:-Colonel John W. Avery, No. 152 Henry street, kindly donates 200 loaves of bread for the use of the

soup kitchen in this ward.

Richard Daiton, liquor dealer, No. 161 East Broadway, contributes twenty quarts of pure milk a day for twenty days, to be given only to those worthy parents who have sick or young children. Respectfully,

JOHN J. MOUNT,

Captain Seventh Precinct Police.

The following letter, received yesterday by Captain Mount, of the Seventh ward police, was ac-companied by tickets for coal, of which fifty tons have been distributed to the poor within the last week:—

Week:— NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1874.
Captain Jorn J. Mount, Seventh precinct police:—
Leak Sir.—With this we iorward the last instainment of tickets, illing your quota, and, in doing so, tender your our thanks for the great care and impartailty in which yourself and officers have acted in the distribution of our donation of coal among the deserving of the Seventh ward. Very respectfully,

SHANDLRY & HEFFERNAN,
Union Coal Company, No. 413 Water street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Work Done with a Small sum of Money.

FIFTEENTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 219 MERCER STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1874.

The officers of this association with pride refer the citizens of New York to the following exhibit. It shows what an incalculable amount of good can be accomplished with a small amount of money, when that money is wisely applied and no salaries

when that money is wisely applied and no salaries are to be distributed.

This charity was commenced on the 14th inst, and has just been carried on for two weeks. The following is an abstract of what has been done, briefly set forth, viz.:—

Total amount, money and provisions...... \$253 25 Total number of meals turnished during the jour-Total number of meals turnished during the four-teen (14) days of existence.

Number of families relieved.

Cost per meal. per capita (inclusive of families), approximate.

approximate. 34c.

This is the result of the most careful and accurate accounting. A division of the amount expended by the number of meals furnished will produce the above result. Comment is unnecessary. That this result can be attained will doubtless be new to many of our old practical philanthropists.

When we consider the wast amount of good and happiness resulting from so small an expenditure we cannot but hope that our fellow citizens will continue in the good work. There are tew so humble that they cannot furnish at least a meal to a hungry waytafer.

JAMES M. HEATHERTON, Chairman.
THOMAS HASTINGS, Treasurer.
ALFRED E. LOZIER, Secretary.
EDWARD J. HEATHERTON, Superintendent.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A Citizen Calls Upon His Neighbors to Join in Aiding the Distressed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

On the 14th January, 1874, I made a proposition in the New York Sun to join any of my fellow storekeepers in the northern, southern, egstern, western and middle portion of my ward and give one day's sales to the peaceable and unemployed workingmen and their families, of all creeds, colors and nationalities. My intention is to provide and nationalities. My intention is to provide fuel, clothing and lood to the worthy ones. I have not as yet had any one willing to unite with me, and I make this second proposal as a challenge. It is a shame lor the Sixteenth ward to lie still when the cry of hunger is ringing in its ears without making some effort to aid the sufferers. Respectfully, J. K. P. BOYD, No. 230 Seventh avenue, Sixteenth ward. New York, Feb. 27, 1874.

NINETEENTH WARD.

A grand entertainment, under the auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Relief Committee, will be given at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fiftyeighth street, near Third avenue, on Saturday evening next, in aid of the poor of the Nineteenth ward. The Murray Hill Dramatic Association have kindly consented to give one of their recherche

kindly consented to give one of their recherche performances. The plays selected are "Morning Call" and "Everybody's Friend."
Tickets can be had of the following committee:—teneral F. Sigel, Register's office, City Hall; T. W. Conway, No. 25 Beckman place; Theo. C. Pohle, No. 120 East Fifty-sixth street; Emil Sauer, President German American Bank, No. 120 Broadway; Washington R. Nichols, No. 18 West Forty-third street; E. T. Smith, No. 256 Bowery, and Charles G. Bull, No. 788 Third avenue.
Reserved seats and boxes can be had of Charles G. Bull.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Meat Given to the Poor by a Packer. NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Please give notice through your paper that I wil supply families in the Twentieth ward and vicinity who are too poor too buy with meat on Mondays and Fridays at my packing house, on Tenth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenth-seventh streets, to continue for four weeks from date.

F. M. GILLETT.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The following correspondence, which speaks for tseif, indicates a movement in the municipal deartments that is worthy of attention :-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY HALL, NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1874. 5
GROUGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Publication Hon. Gronge M. Var Nort, Commissioner of Public Works;—
Dear Sim—A number of the officers and employes have the commission of the honor of serving under you in the Department of Public Works, recognizing the suffering existing throughout this city in consequence of the want of employment, not only among the laboring classes but others, and descring, as far as in them lies, to relieve the same, have contributed the sum of \$2,000 50, which they herewith endlose (as well as a list of the names of the subscribers), respectfully requesting that you will receive and distribute the same among the poor of this city in such manner as in your judgment will best serve to relieve distress and carry out the motives which prompt their offering. On behalf of the subscribers,

ROBERT H. CLIPTORD, Treasure DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORES, COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, ROOM 19 CITY HALL, NEW YORK, Peb. 28, 1874. 9

To the Officers and Exployes of the Department of Public Works:—

Rentlews—I am in receipt of a communication, signed by the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Clerk of this department on your behalf, transmitting the sum of \$2.090 50, contributed by you, with a list of the subscribers, and requesting me to distribute this contribution among the poor and needy of this city.

While accepting with pleasure the duty of being your almoner, I beg to add the sum of \$250 to your fund, and take this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of your practical and timely denevolence, and the bride

I teel in being at the head of a department whose em-ployes thus remember, in their comparative prosperity, the necessities of their less fortunate fellow men. Very pectfully, GEO, M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

AID FOR THE POOR.

Mr. Gilmore's Charity Concert. To-morrow (Monday) evening Gilmore's Twentysecond Regiment Band gives at the Armory, on Fourteenth street, a grand charity concert in aid of the suffering poor of New York. Tickets have been liberally distributed among the principal churches of every denomination throughout the city, the pastor of each church dispensing the total proceeds from the sale of tickets allotted to him among the poor of his district. Mr. Glimore has spared no pains to make the programme of the most attractive order.

Charity Concert in the Tabernacle. A concert for the benefit of the Bethany Institute for Woman's Christian Work will be given in the Tabernacie, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street on Tuesday evening. Some of the most popular vocal and instrumental artists will take part in the entertainment, which promises to be one of rare excellence, aside from its charitable object.

A Charity Lecture This Evening. Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, will lecture this evening, in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, Cannon street, near Delancey, for the benefit of the poor of the parish in charge of the St. Vincent de Paul

Notwithstanding the weather, the net proceeds of the benefit at the Lyceum Theatre on Wednesday last, as paid over to Miss Glover, were \$133 25.

A Charity Entertainment.

on Tuesday evening next a number of dramatic artists propose to give at the Lyceum Theatre a benefit for the Central Dispensary. This institu-tion gives the poor medical advice and treatment gratis, and the draits upon its resources are very large during this season of distress. Robertson's comedy of "School" and the operetta of "The Waterman" are the main features of the oili.

A Church Charity.

Among the active but quiet charities which have been spurred to earnest effort by the unusual distress of this season that of the ladies of the Catholic Church of St. Teresa, in Rutgers street, is worthy of commendation. Last Sunday the collection for the poor reached the sum of \$1,050. Clothing of all kinds is being made by the ladies connected with the church, who constantly visit the tenement houses of the neighborhood searching out and relieving cases of want.

QUERIES AND SUGGESTIONS.

The First Soup House-A Question of Mr. Pease's Claim. NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In looking over yesterday's HERALD I noticed the result of an interview with Mr. Pease, who stated that he was the originator and founder of

stated that he was the originator and founder of soup houses, and opened the first one in the city in 1855, but we beg to correct his statement.

In the year 1849 there was a soup house opened for the relief of the poor under the auspices of the following named gentlemen:—Ex.Alderman William Drake, John Stratton, Frank Guest, Charles Campbell, Captain James M. Byrnes, Judge Coulter, and Peter Rogart, who acted as the Delmonico of the kitchen.

The soup house was attracted. the kitchen.

The soup house was situated on the southwest corner of Porty-second street and Ninth avenue.

A. S.

Mr. Barnard as an Almoner. NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-As the Times so heartly endorses the integrity of Mr. Barnard I would like to ask if the editor has forgotten about that \$100 which was given to Mr. Barnard during the summer of 1872, with explicit instructions that it should be expended for sick and dying children and old women who had been discovered by the Five Points missionary? Perhaps the editor does not remember that Mr. Barnard kept that money in his possession so long that a request was sent him to turn it over to Mr. E. M. Shuitz to be expended in the required way. If the champions of Mr. Barnard wish to know what he finally did with that \$100 I think that I can enlighten them, as I am inlight POSTED.

How Salaried Renevolence Executes Its Trust-Is This Mr. Brace's Method of Finding Homes for City Children?

[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Feb. 21.] On yesterday the agents of a New York society for the amelioration of destitute and homeless children passed through this city on their way to lowa and Minnesota with a large number of the boys and girls of Gotham. They left the metropolis on Tuesday, and had lost over fifty of their charge along the way. "Lost over fifty of their charge along the way. "Lost or run away" is the report the agents will return, if any; but this will be lar from the truth, if the tale of two lads at the police station is an nonest one. They gave their names as albert and Jarvis Keep, and stated that they were told to remain here. The boys are thirteen and fitteen years of age, and quite intelligent as representatives of the homeless children of the great metropolis. They are plainly clad, and each had a cheap olis. They are plainly clad, and each had a cheap olicioth satches for odd articles of dress and knick-nacks. They informed the station keeper that the agents had dropped two or three children at every town and city of importance along the route. They were told that they would be provided with They were told that they would be provided with nomes among the large-hearted, generous farmers of Minnesoia and Iowa, and though disappointed in their anticipations are not downcast. Albert and Jarvis are old enough to provide for themseives if employment can be procured for them. They will be obliged to go the Poorhouse unless some benevolent citizen interests himself in their hearts.

The course of the agents of the New York society is censurable and should be orought to the notice of the ladies and gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring homes for the poor children among the farmers of the West. Though it may be that the forsaken ones are better off in any other place, and under any circumstances, than in the densely populated cities of the East. it is uncharitable, unrighteous to cast them off in this heartless manner, after promising them the comfortable homes they had prayed and longed for as they wandered the streets in search of a place to rest their heads. The course of the agents of the New York society

Model Farms to Teach Paying Industry to the Unemployed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Would it not be well for the State to establish model farms, where boys and girls could learn the various departments of farm labor, and to which farmers can resort for help for their farms? The model farms could nearly be made self-supporting atter a few years of experience-at any rate they would be a place to teach industry of the kind would be a place to teach industry of the kind most needed in this country. I would recommend that description that would require most labor, so as to give the most occupation—gardening, fruit, poultry, butter, cheese and those things that are needed to supply the daily markets of our large cities—turning non-producers into producers. We have our West Point to teach the art of war, why not have our West Points to teach the art of war, why not have our West Points to teach the arts of peace and industry? You may fight poverty with charity and your wariare will be ineffectual, unless your charity provides work. To organize labor is the great field of practical duty, and agricultural labor is the most important of any. Will you draw the attention of the Legislature to this important subject at once? J. M.

APPEALS TO THE CHARITABLE.

A Suffering Family in West Twenty sixth Street. NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I would respectfully call attention to a case of distress. The family of Mrs. Sherlock, No. 353 West Twenty-sixth street, consists of seven persons-father, mother and five small children. father has been unable to procure employment for several months, and, therefore, he was unable to provide for the necessary wants of his family. Any donations for the same will be thankfully received, and in recompense will receive the prayers of the needy. CHARITY.

A Call for Benevolence in East Fiftyninth Street. NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I ask you to call the attention of the benevolent to the condition of a family named Muichehy, living at No. 323 East Fifty-ninth street, in the rear. The family consists of man, wife and four children.
They are in a very destitute condition, and, being in arrears in their rent, they are about to be put into the street. Mr. Mulchehy is a sober and industrious man, but has been out of employment successful in December. since early in December. J. J. D., East Sixty-first street.

THE BROOKLYN POOR

There exists a great deal of suffering among the Brooklyn poor. Yesterday no less than 2,500 people were fed with beef and barley soup at the Fourth precinct station kitchen, in Vanderbilt

avenue. At the Tenth precinct kitchen 1,000 people were fed. Contributions are coming in slowly. An entertainment in aid of the poor of the parism of St. Marr's Star of the Sea will be given next week, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The performers upon the occasion are amateurs, whose services will be gratis.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

Comments of Religious Organs. Salaried charity, which tends to make the administration of popular benevolence an avocation prise in which to build up an estate by commis sions and perquisites arising from the generous sympathy of the charitable for the distressed, i

attracting the attention and remark of those who study the true interests of the poor and of the community. Church and State, an Episcopal journal, edited by Rev. John Cotton Smith, in its last issue

edited by Rev. John Cotton Smith, in its last issue says:—

We cannot speak too strongly of the importance of the plan proposed by the Committee of Nine, at whose instance a public meeting has been recently held. Several years since we pointed out the immense waste of charitable contributions in consequence of the absence of intelligent and systematic co-operation among our numerous benevolent associations. What was then a great evil has become still greater now. A vast mass of idleness and imposture has fastened itself upon as and we are threatened with a permanent mendicancy like that which injests the cities of the Old World. We are satisfied that Dr. Hail did not exaggerate the evil in his statement as to the number of able-bodied men in this city, who might easily obtain work at reduced wages, but who prefer to live upon charity. So long as there is mere sentimental almsgiving, without any knowledge of the character of its recipients, so long as there are numerous societies, occupying the same field without any knowledge of each other's operations, just so long this mass of imposture and mendicancy will continue and increase. The true method has been adopted in Bostou, where the Bureau of Charities has systematized the whole benevolent work of this city. We frust that the committee who have taken the matter in hand here, will be so sustained by public sentiment that they will be able to accomplish the same result.

Similar views to those of the low church organ will be found in the subjoined article from the

will be found in the subjoined article from the Jewish Messenger for this week :-

At a meeting held at the Cooper Institute on fonday the action of the Bureau of Charities was

At a meeting heid at the Cooper Institute on Monday the action of the Bureau of Charities was approved, and the committee continued.

We are glad to learn from the proceedings, and especially from the remarks of kev. Dr. Hall and other speakers, that the abuses heretolore prevalent in the Christian charities of New York are to be corrected. We had no idea of the extent of the deception and hypocrisy practised by the officials of so many Christian charities. Of course, among the Hebrew charities, our experience is of an entirely opposite character. It is at least gratifying that somebody has mustered the requisite courage to speak the truth concerning the management of the institutions under criticism.

If the eminent Presbyterian clergyman who took occasion to speak of the Christian charity characteristic of our city would embrace an early opportunity of acquainting himself with Jewish benevolence perhaps he would succeed in acquiring more enlarged views on the subject. It was a little absurd to ask Mr. Seligman to act on the committee—If he be selected to represent the Hebrew Benevolent Society—for the existence of Israelite citizens was ignored in the addresses. We are glad, however, that the Bureau of Charities will continue in operation, and hope the Christian clergymen engaged in the work will not be too proud to learn how the Jews, who systematically practised charity towards the widow, the orphan and the destitute centuries belore Christianity was founded, are nobly imitated by their descendants. Not a Hebrew is an inmate of any Christian charity in our city, and Hebrews are among the liberal and intelligent supporters of non-Jewish institutions, while our hospital has often sheltered more Christian charity is no part understood by this Bureau. The detection of imposition is unquestionably a public service. The action of the Burcau has prevented new and needless charities rom being founded; for 315 societies ought to suffice for every case of destitution in our mists, and the immigration of hordes of ind

A Presbyterian oracle, the Evangelist, discusses the subject in a similar vein, hinting that there are in our midst some "organized charities" which it believes "not needed and not useful," and stigmatizes as "mere leeches on the charity of a

generous public." It says:—

A meeting of very unusual interest and importance was held at the Cooper Institute on Monday afternoon, to hear the report of the Bureau of Charities. It was a remarkable meeting, not so much in the numbers as in the character of those who attended it. It was largely composed of business men. Bankers and merchants left their counting houses, and along with lawyers and judges, as well as clergymen and the representatives of different institutions of charity, met to consider a matter which is the common interest of all, as it concerns the welfare of our whole city. Mr. Stewart Brown was chosen chairman, and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt read the report. The object of this Bureau, which has been quietly at work for some months, is to bring the charities of the city into such relation to each other that they shall know what each other generous public." It says :bring the charities of the city into such relation to each other that they shall know what each other is doing, and suall not be working at cross pur-poses, or hair a dozen be aiming at the same thing.

is doing, and suall not be working at cross purposes, or hair a dozen be aiming at the same thing.

At present there are over 300 charitable associations in the city, great and small, the vast majority no doubt honestly organized and faithfully administered, and doing a most necessary and useful work. But some there are which are not needed and not useful, which are mere leeches on the charity of a generous public. It would be a vast public good to have all these institutions inquired into, to the end that the laise charities may be exposed and the true ones may receive that hearty support which is their due.

But not only do the charities need to be inquired into, but the objects of charity. At present projessional beggars drift from one place to another, living on all, and thus driving away the honest and really suffering poor. All these points were brought out at the meeting on Monday, in brief remarks by Mr. Roosevelt, Dr. Hail and Father McGlynn, members of the committee (we are glad to see a Protestant pastor and a Catholic priest cooperating in a work which is for the good of the whole city), and by Br. Crosby and Judge Daly and others. The result of the report was a rousing vote of thanks to the committee for what it had done, and a unanimous request that it continue its most important work. We join heartily in these acknowledgments, as we feel that the public of this city owes a debt of gratitude to these men, who have so patiently and faitfully pursued what seemed a thankless task. All of the committee have done well; but it will not seem invidious to the others if we add that the success thus far is largely due to the good judgment, clear head and strong will of Dr. Hail, and to the indefatigable activity and organizing skill of the Secretary, our friend, Projessor Charles A. Joy, of Columbia College.

THE POOR OF NEWARK.

Vesterday Superintendent Caldwell, of the Newark Poor Relief Bureau, intended to close up entirely, after distributing the remnants of provender still leit in the store, in consequence of an emptiness in the treasury and an unlike lihood of getting it replenished. On Broad street, however, he ran against a gentleman who gave him a check. This checked his closing up movement. He reopened, and during the day eight or nine clerks were kept busy as bees dealing out supplies to the poor. The report of the condition of the Bureau spread and excited quite a spirit of charitable help. Mrs. Spencer Goble, spent the best part of the day begging for it in Centre Market. The results of her lacors were some dozen or more liberal contributions. Mr. Rodwell states that only about one-half the number of persons now seek assistance that did a month ago. Among those who applied yesterday and were relieved were a great many very respectable, neatly dressed women. A good deal of the failing off is due to persons procuring employment and the exposure of frand. The Bureau was opened on the 6th of last December. The ambition of the managers is to keep it going ful three months, which will be rounded next Friday. There has been raised and distributed in funds and provisions, &c., chiefly funds, nearly \$16,000. The running expenses have been only \$25 per week, or about \$300 altogether. dition of the Bureau spread and excited quite a

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday William Sillman, forty years of age, and residing at No. 109 King street, took a quantity of opium while under the influence of liquor. As soon as his wife discovered the fact she summoned a physician, but it was too late. The uniortunate man died from the effects of the drug last evening, and the Coroner was notined to hold an inquest over his body.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN-LOSS \$15,000.

At about seven o'clock last night a fire broke manufactory for extracts of beef, in Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. A damage of \$16,000 was done before the names were subdued. The fire was caused by the apron of one of the boys taking fire from the stove. There was no in-

HENRY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

Who Call to Counsel the Mayor on the Expected Nomination—Self-Sacrificing Patriots Swarming About the City Hall—Additions to the List of Worthy

Men who Could Se Persuaded. Mayor Havemeyer has had a hornet's nest brought about his ears by being the unfortunate official who is to nominate a successor to the late Police Com-missioner Henry Smith. If His Honor were not robust and healthy, of a cheerful disposition and excellent good humor the worst fears for his men-tal and physical safety might be entertained. He is so beset with candidates for the vacant Commissionership that he might as well make up his mind to lay aside "all business and excuses," as legal subpoenss have it, and devote his whole time and attention between now and next Thursday to the patriotic legion anxious to do the city service in the late Mr. Smith's position.

AN EXHIBIT OF PATRIOTISM. Recruits are coming in by scores. Their numbers can only be compared with the enthusiastic "gathering of the clans" in '61, when volunteers were more numerous than could be accepted.

In this instance the attractions of office-not the tocsin of war-call forth the patriots; and if there is a person living who is so insane as to pelieve that the disposition to sacrifice one's self in order to serve the country is extinct he may searn his folly by scanning the ample list of names of those anxious to be immolated on the altar of public

Yesterday Mayor Havemeyer arrived at his office little later than is his wont. The aspirants for the Police Commissionership, however, played the part of the worm, and were "up" before the birdsiege of the City Hall had commenced. Most of those gentlemen who were named in yesterday's HERALD and many more paid their respects to Mr. Havemeyer "merely to assure him of their sincere riendship, you know," and "hoping that he would be guided in his selection of Police Commissioner by the best of counsel and nominate only good and true men and such as would carry out practical reform. Good natured soul, that Mayor. He stood the assaults like a bombadier—never funched worth a cent—and promised to do exactly what was right.

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COLONEL SPENCER'S CHARGE.

The Mayor retained the utmost placidity while the string of patriots paraded before him. At last the ubiquitous Colonel "Charley Spencer" appeared on the scene. The doughty warrior, commanding 720 true-buce believed Prussians, on entering the Executive sanctum, saluted His Honor thus:—"Mr. Mayor, allow me to assure Your Honor at the beginning that I am not a candidate for the Police Commissionership under any circumstances whatever, even if it paid \$50,000 per annum, as it is a thankless office; but, your Honor, as the legislative representative in the Assembly of the people and to express their preference, I call upon Your Honor in behalf of Mr. — (naming Mr. Weed's candidate), and I hope, sir, that when you have arranged the list of the prominent applicants you will give due consideration to my friend and remember that I, as the representative of the public, have urged his name upon Your Honor's kind consideration."

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Mayor Havemeyer assured the military chief that he would bear the fact in mind, upon which the Colonel retreated in good order.

THE MAYOR'S INTENTIONS.

A HERALD reporter had an interview with the Mayor subsequently, in which he was assured that it was impossible for him to name any candidate as yet, but that he would be ready by next Thursday, when the Addermen will hold their session.

The following is an amended list of the aspirants for the vacant Police Commissionership:—
Adderman John J. Morris.

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Ex-Senator Abram Lent.

Jonathan Sturgis.

Jacob M. Patterson.

George W. Quintard.

James G. Maguire.

Henry Bergh.

Jacob M. Patterson.
D. H. Brower.
Thomas C. Acton.
George W. Quintard.
James G. Maguire.
Henry Bergh.
Shepard F. Knapp.
Edward F. Hogan.
General Frank Spinola.
John E. Devlin.
S. R. Engeles.

George W. Quintard.
James G. Maguire.
Henry Beryh.
Shepard F. Knapp.
Edward F. Hogan.
General Frank Spinola.
John E. Devlin.
S. B. Ruggles.
William Laimbeer.
Henry N. Beers.
John O'Erien.
Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins called on the Mayor yesterday, and is supposed, also, to be a candidate-pressed by the Comptroller, who was with him at the time. Frank M. Bixby is also mentioned as a candidate, likewise Mr. N. Hill Fowler; but at an interview with him he disclaimed any such intention. It is stated about the City Hall that Colonel Joel W. Mason might be induced to accept the position if tendered to him, but that he will not apply for the same. Colonel Joel W. Mason might be induced to accept the position if tendered to him, but that he will not apply for the same.

Mr. Kurtz, who claimed to be elected State Sen-ator last fail, indignantly denies having an eye on the vacant seat.

MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

Investigation of the Dock Commission by the Joint Commission. The joint committee of the Common Council on

municipal retrenchment met yesterday in the omce of the Department of Docks, corner of investigation of the affairs of the Department. Alderman McCapperty, Chairman of the com-mittee, said a delegation had called upon him this morning and represented that immediately on the committee leaving the dock foot of Christopher

street yesterday sixty men employed there were discharged. He asked if that was so? Commissioner WESTERVELT said they were not discharged, but merely suspended for a week or so, as there was no work ready for them. They would be put back to work very shortly.

In reply to questions from the Chairman Commissioner GARDINER said the amount of stock issued for the Dock Department, since it was organized in 1870, was \$3,500,000. Of this there remains to the credit of the department \$742,613, leaving the expenses of the department \$2,757,386. The de-

expenses of the department \$2,767,386. The department turned into the Sinking Pund \$1,575,087 as rents received from docks and piers, thus leaving the actual cost to the city of the department, since its organization, \$1,182,298.

Assistant Alderman CLANGEY, of the committee, said he wished to define his position in the committee. Aithough they were a committee on retrenchment they were not a committee to throw poor men out of work. Rather were they included to give all the work they could. It was no retrenchment to totally stop work, and he desired an explanation of the action of the Commissioners, who yesterday discharged sixty men from the pier at Caristopher street immediately after the committee leaving there. No doubt these men thought the committee had recommended their discharge, and were even told so. He wanted it understood that he did not countenance such action.

discharge, and were even told so. He wanted it understood that he did not countenance such action.

Mr. Gardiner said the material had run out, and that the men were only suspended.

Mr. CLANCEY—Strange coincidence that the material should suddenly run out just half an hour after we left there, and so many as sixty men had to be discharged all at once and without notice.

Mr. Gardiner—The men were only suspended, and can go back when there is material.

Mr. CLANCEY—You know, and I know too much of the workings of public departments for that; men are suspended indefinitely, and that is the end; they are always suspended—never discharged. Mr. Clancey went on to say that the body to which he belonged was peculiarly the representative of the poor working classes, and he believed he expressed the sentiment of that body when he said be discountenanced the action of the Commissioners in discharging the men, and unless a satisfactory explanation was given he would resign from the committee; he did not want the impression to go out among the working classes that the committee advised the discharge of laborers. He then asked how many foremen and engineers had been "suspended," and Mr. Gardiner replaced none. Their discharge would tend to disorganize the working of the department.

Mr. CLANCEY—All colonels and no privates. I do not believe in discharging poor men earning \$2 a day and keeping on men at large wages, who confessedly have nothing to do when there are no men at work.

It was stated by the Commissioners that the men

confessedly have nothing to do when there are no men at work.

It was stated by the Commissioners that the men had only to watch for the arrival of material, and go back to work. This episode created a breeze, and every one seemed excited when the regular investigation went on. The examination of the books and payroils engaged the committee until hall-past three o'clock, shortly after which it adjourned.

PEOPLE'S REFORM ASSOCIATION OF BROOK

Last night a meeting of the People's Reform Asso ciation was held at the rooms of the Committee of Fifty, on Fulton street. A committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Cottiren, Gilbert and Mayhen, with the Chairman, Mr. Gilbert (ex-afficio), to confer with the representatives of (ex-agacto), to conter with the representatives of two dominant parties regarding the nomination of an Alderman for the Sixth ward in place of ex-Alderman Rodman.

A committee of three was appointed to arge the amendment to the charter which the Committee of Fifty sent to Albany.

A resolution complimentary to Major John W Hunter for his advocacy of reform was unani-mously adopted.